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ENCONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION. The President Stands on the Tariff Plan

w must in all cases send stamps for that purpore

Free, the Chicago Planters. denounce Republican protection as fraud: a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose revenue only; and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the

necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered. From a Later Accepting the Democratic Nonlineties for Pri-dest, Written at Gray Gallen, Sept. 25, 1892.

The dogma is now boldly presented that eariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting conscial interests and enterprises. Such proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of Constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the pafe landmarks of principle.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Will the Democratic Congress Pass Protectionist Tariff Bill?

Our able contemporary, the Milieaukes Journal, has some interesting news: "Intelligence from Washington shows that the plat form promises of the Chicago Convention will be ear yied out by the Ways and Means Committee in the preparation of the tariff bill."

Unfortunately the real intelligence from Washington is directly contrary to the report of our Milwaukee friend.

Instead of a tariff for revenue only, the Ways and Means Committee appear to be industriously engaged in constructing razeed McKINLEY bill, with some features of McKinleyism carefully doctored, but aintaining the crowning atrocities of class legislation in pernicious though somewhat reduced efficiency. Of the great and comprehensive principle of revenue only, a principle hostile alike to free trade and to rotection, no account appears to be taken by these tinkers. Instead of boldly and faithfully applying this great principle, they content themselves with contemptible reductions in special duties, and still more contemptible extensions of what they call

the free list. But we will not comment on this bill in advance of its official and unquestionable publication. For the present, it is enough to say that if the new tariff bill turns out to be what the most authentic reports from Washington represent it to be, those who may describe the majority of this Democratic Congress as a body of false pretences will be able to present an argument in support of their position.

### Let the People Know.

To "restore" the deposed monarchy of Hawaii has been put forth as the policy of the Administration. "Nothing short of that will satisfy the demands of justice" is the ultimatum over the signature of Secretary GRESHAM.

This policy can be accomplished in three ways and in three only, to wit, amazing as the list may seem:

I. By making war, with or without blood-Whether the trigger be actually pulled, or the end achieved by the use of threats only, the existing government uld be carried by assault.

II. By bribing in some method or other the Provisional Government to retire in fawor of the throne it recently overturned.

III. By procuring and inciting sedition as an excuse to land troops in order to destroy the Provisional Government in the Queen's favor. Here is where SPRECKELS would come in again. Mr. BLOUNT's despatch to the State Department, dated April 20, tells how the Queen remarked to him in an interview, "spontaneously," as the Paramount reporter says. "that much depended on Mr. SPRECKELS as to the future; that he and Mr. BISHOP had been in the habit of furnishing money to the Government, and that if Mr. SPRECKELS did not advance some to the Government, ake thought it would go to pieces."

Human nature is not to be insuited by the supposition that the late revolution against the Queen of Hawaii, a country living in the shadow of the United States, peopled largely by our people, and inspired always more and more with our spirit, was a mere matter of American marines. Even Spain, the Iron-bound and impenetrable home of monarchy, re-

belled against the licentious ISABELLA. What a field for speculation these alternatives offer to the American people in their state of impatient ignorance of what is actually happening in the Sandwich Islands! If there is to be a "restoration" how is it to be done? What prevents the Administration from publishing its instructions, all sets, if there be more than one, to Minlater Willis? What foreign complication or possibility could demand secreey? Surely nothing in Hawaii could thwart the power of the United States applied under the order of the President, backed by his

An Outrage on Christiau Civilization. When Capt. COOK discovered the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, during the period of our Revolution, each of them had its own chief; but subsequently KAMEHAMEHA, the chief of Hawali proper, subdued the other chiefs and subjected them to his rule as the

master of the whole group. It had been the custom of the savages under his away to offer up human victims as a religious sacrifice and on occasions like the sickness of a chief and the starting out for war. Hence these bloody sacrifices were frequent. The hearts and the livers of those sacrificed in the temples were caten as a religious rite. Moreover, the same parts of great warriors killed in battle were devoured by the victorious chiefs, on the theory that thus the valor of the dead men sutered into themselves. Even so lately as 1819, when the KAMERAMERA of whom we have spoken died, and the subordinate chiefs assembled to deliberate as to the disposition of his body, a suggestion was made by one of them that they should eat it: but as the practice of cannibalism was already declining, the proposition was rejected by the majority.

These facts we take from an account of

thither shortly after 1830 to assist the American missionaries already established there. At that time polygamy prevailed among the chiefs and rulers, Mr. Et.r.rs tells us, infanticide was practised to some extent, the idolatrous religious rites were cruel and bloody, the habits of the people were extremely licentious, men living with several wives and women with several husbands, and feminine virtue was so completely unknown that there is no word for it in the native language.

This debased savagery has been trans-

formed into comparative decency by the self-sacrificing efforts of the Christian missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, chiefly missionaries sent out at the expense of plous self-sacrifice on the part of American Christians. The natives have been converted, and the Hawaiian Islands are now added to the domain of Christendom. Of all the triumphs of missionary enterprise this successful propagation of Christianity among degraded and cannibalistic savages is the most signal. It is a victory for which Christian plety throughout America renders unceasing homage to Almighty Gop. The conversion of the Sandwich Islands is the brightest page in the annals of missionary devotion and if it has been offset to some extent by the propagation of vice simultaneously imported from Christian countries and readily adopted by the vicious Hawaiians, that is only a deplorable result which iways follows the extension of civilization. Moreover, Christian missions have made these fertile and beautiful islands services. ble to the outside world. They have given to them a written language. They have built up in them churches, schoolhouses, a system of enlightened jurisprudence, social order, systematic industry, and a large and valuable commerce. They have introduced the blessings of civilization, to the great benefit of the Hawaiians themselves and of the whole civilized world. They have transformed a useless community into a people useful to humanity.

These heroic missionaries, illustrious at the founders of a civilized State, are now derided as "the missionary party" in the Sandwich Islands, as aliens, filibusters, cheats, and liars. The "missionaries" sons," who have inherited the indomitable perseverance of their progenitors and expended it in improving the social and material condition of the islands. are spoken of as if their descent were dishonorable. The successful revolution by which they overthrew a throne inherited from savagery, is described as a base conspiracy. The dethronement of a debauched and lawlesss Queen, in whom are manifested traits of her licentious cannibal ancestry, is proclaimed as a piece of moral turpitude. for which this great republic must make amends by again placing the crown on her fat head!

This mere statement of the case i enough to stir the American people to resentment against a proposition so outrageous. It is enough to rouse the indignant and implacable opposition of Amer ican Christianity. Our brethren, Americans and Christians like ourselves. have redeemed the Hawaiian Islands from the desolation of savagery and the obstruction of the monarchical domination of dissolute chiefs of savage descent, and this Government listens to proposals that their heroism shall be rewarded by depriving them of the fruits of their courage and perseverance at the expense of the exercise of its military and

diplomatic power! The suggestions and inferences of the report of Secretary GRESHAM on the Hawaiian question are an insult to American sentiment. The assumptions of Mr. BLOUNT's report that the American missionaries and the sons of the American missionaries are base conspirators and vile filibusters un worthy of American respect, are themselves utterly base and vile. Unhappily for his reputation, he was commissioned and conditioned to perpetrate such an outrage on truth and American honor.

The Political Situation in France. While Italy is in the throes of the most dangerous crisis experienced since the unification of the peninsula, France is opening a new chapter of her Parliamentary history with a better prospect of securing a stable and consistent administration than she has had for twenty years. The new Chamber of Deputies has chosen a typical Moderate M. CASIMIR PERIER, for its presiding officer. and Premier DUPUY, in his programme, has renounced the shuffling traditions of his predecessors and has declared uncompromising warfare against Socialists and revolutionists of every sort. He has interpreted the last election to mean that the country is tired of reckless innovations and prefers that the national institutions shall remain as they now are. He has, in other words, adopted the firm and conservative policy which is justly described as the condition of a durable government.

M. Duruy, in the speech defining the Ministry's intentions, began by reassuring the mass of his supporters as to the scope of any possible concessions to the new Catholie Republicans comprised in the so-called 'railled" Right. Under no circumstances, he said, will the Government assent to any change in the military or educational laws. That is to say, the whole scheme of national education will remain thoroughly seculartzed, and young men preparing for the priesthood will not be excused from a term of service in the army. But, while in these particulars M. DUPUY will not depart from the policy steadily pursued by the Republicans since they gained control of the Government, he means to testify appreciation of the Pope's friendly attitude by an unwavering stand in the matter of the Concordat. He will, in other words, resist every proposal tending to a separation of Church and State, although by this decaration he may lose the support of the most progressive section of the Deputies who hitherto have been counted as adherents of the Ministry. The head of the Cabinet went on to render impossible any compromise with the Socialists or Radical Socialists, by stating that he would oppose unswervingly all those who aim to substitute State tyranny for individual liberty. What renders this assertion remarkable is the eagerness of previous Ministries to propitiate the advocates | negie Music Hall on Tuesday evening. The of State socialism, and their reluctance to come forward as the avowed champions of the principle of individualism. M. Dupuy added that the police would be reorganized, so as to give the public solid guarantees against anarchy, and an additional safeguard would be provided by a rigorous regulation of the manufacture, sale, and transportation of explosives. Another feature of the Government programme which is especially worthy of remark is the

So far the Ministerial programme is, as a Socialist Deputy hastened to point out, the Hawaiian Islands by the Rev. WILLIAM | merely negative; it announces what the ELLING an English missionary, who went | Cabinet will oppose, but not what it will

ment on a single ticket

refusal to assent to the imposition of a pro-

gressive income tax or to the reestablish-

of electing all the Deputies for a depart-

support. Nor is there any doubt that the main purpose of the constituencies at the last election was negative rather than positive; they desired to stop the process of gravitation toward so-cialism, and to see the Government confine itself for the most part to administering existing laws. While conforming, however, on the whole, to this wish of the electors, M. DUPUT promises some substantive legislation. Bills will be introduced, he said providing for hygigale reforms, and for the care of abandoned children, and encouraging the establishment of cooperative societies, in which laborers should share in the profit. We need not point out that such cooperative societies are repudiated by State Socialists, and care not, therefore, be regarded as concessions to socialistic doctrines. As for hygienic reforms and the establishment of foundling hospitals, these have long figured among the recognized duties of every civilized Government. Other affirmative measures outlined are the reform of the alcohol tax, and the conversion of the 41/4 per cent. national bonds into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest.

This programme will certainly be opposed by the Socialists, who have effected a separate organization; by the Radical Socialists, of whom M. GOBLET is the Parliamentary chief; and probably, on general aggressive principles, by the Monarchical Right. These three elements, taken together, would be overwhelmingly beaten if all the Deputies hitherto reckoned as Ministerialists should support the Government. But the most progressive section of the latter has lately indicated an intention of independent action. It has chosen M. PELLE-TAN for its leader, and has determined to demand the suppression of the Concordat and a revision of the Constitution, with a view especially to the abolition of the Senate. As neither of these demands has the slightest chance of acceptance from Premier DUPUY, we infer that they are put forward as a basis for possible combinations with the Radical Socialists. How many votes M. Pelletan can command is as yet unknown. but nobody believes that he can muster enough to give the Opposition a majority.

The programme here referred to is not that of the whole Cabinet, but that of Premier Dupuy and his more conservative colleagues. It is not calculated to please the Radicals who were admitted to the Ministry for the purpose of gaining votes in the last Chamber; and, accordingly, we are not surprised to hear that these are expected to resign. Their places will be filled by men who reflect more faithfully the popular verdict of the last general election.

Historical Memorials in New York. Yesterday, on an anniversary peculiarly New York's own, the Sons of the Revolution unveiled a monument to one of the patriotic heroes of the Revolution, Capt. NATHAN HALE. It is more than one hundred and seventeen years since Halk, only twentyone years old.

"Gave his pure soul unto his master, Cantar," and only now is any record of his herelsm rected here, where it was consummated. New York city is sadly destitute of the memorials which should mark the great events that have happened here. Until within a very few years we have had no recording tablets of any sort. If we are not mistaken, the first tablet in the city was that placed on the house in West Twentyfor many years, and died." Until yesterday the fingers of two hands sufficed to tell off the tablets bearing witness to places or events in the city's history. Such tablets were, one at Bowling Green, to mark the site of Fort Amsterdam; one at Broad and Beaver streets, where Capt. MARINUS WILLET seized arms from the British; one on the Aldrich Court, where the first white man's house stood; one at the Sub-Treasury, where Washington was inaugurated President; one at the Boreel building. ner of Nassau and Cedar streets, where the | paper distorted facts of history. and Dutch Church stood; one at the City Hall, where Washington heard the Deciaration read to the army; one where the Shakespeare Tavern stood; one on Monsic's house, and one where Peren Stuyvesant's pear tree stood. Three of these were erected by private generosity; the others the city owes to the Holland Society and the Sons of the Revolution. To the latter society. too, the city owes the five tablets dedicated yesterday: at 1 Broadway; in Broadway. near Forty-second street; at West and Laight streets; at John and William streets, and at 153d street and the Eleventh avenue

To the New York Historical Society the city owes nothing. Possessing a valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities, a good collection of paintings, and with ample wealth, it has done nothing for which the city of New York should cherish any great gratitude. Its collections are closed to the public: its wealth is employed in the publication of unread "Proceedings." work that should have been done by the Historical Society has been done by the Holland Society, by the Sons of the Revolution, and by private persons.

A few of the historical sites of the city have been marked; but scores still remain to be identified and distinguished. One of these is the spot where NATHAN HALE WAS executed, for he was not hanged where his statue now stands. Another is the Provost prison, now the Hall of Records; others are the meeting place of the Continental Congress of 1765, and that of the First Congress of 1789, the starting place of the great fire of 1835, the starting point of the draft riots, the houses where Gen. GRANT lived, and where Gen. SHERMAN died. This list mere'y indicates the extent of the field as yet uncultivated. Changes occur rapidly here, even in the lower part of the city, where most of the older historical sites are to be found, and identification should proceed with equal rapidity. Success to those who have marked and shall mark the places famous in the city's and the nation's history; they deserve well of the city which we all love.

## The Decline of Dr. Briggs.

The declining popular interest in Dr. Baroos was indicated by the small audience which listened to his address on the higher criticism of the Bible at Carsubject as he treats it has ceased to be a novelty, and his general position as to the Bible is well understood.

The main reason for this lessened importance of Dr. Baious in the popular estimation is that he lacks the qualities of leadership. He has started a movement in the orthodox churches, but he does not go along with it. Those who were originally his followers have now left him far behind. They are more courageous in marching to the conclusions to which he directed them. He has advocated a method of ment of the accutin de liste, or the method | treating the Bible which destroys its old and unique authority, yet he insists on proclaiming himself as the defender of the Divine authority of the Bible. Honest men who accept his theory of its human fallibility, reject it as an exposition of absolute

errors and perversions of fact, false pretence, and falsehood in it, he is merely stripping off the rind, within which is the kernel of Divine inspiration and revelation.

That will not work with fair and reasonable minds. If the Bible is properly subject to scientific criticism like any other book, they know that it cannot be of Gon. If the authority of the Bible is not far outside of the domain of scientific investigation, they know it is not Divine. If the Bible cannot be trusted as wholly true, they know that it is not of an authorship superior to man's. If it is not supernatural in its origin, but is open to criticism as a faulty and fraudulent human production, they want to hear no more of it as a revelation

of the will and ways of GoD. Hence, Dr. Bajoos wastes his words when he attempts to reconcile his critical method with any consistent theory of the inspiration and Divine authority of the Bible. People who accept that method as sound and justifiable, want to hear no more from him than the scientific results he obtains in the pursuit of it. They go to listen to criticism of the Bible, not to hear him stultify his principles of investigation by mixing up criticism with faith, two utterly incongruous elements. Accordingly, Dr. Briggs no more satisfies the infidels he has made than he satisfies the orthodox lievers in the Bible, who have turned him

out of their company. That is the explanation of the growing indifference with which his utterances are regarded. He is neither followed as a leader nor feared as an enemy. He represents no consistency of principle which can serve as the nucleus of a party of secession, as to which the Presbyterian Church need have any alarm. The danger lies in the general spread of the infidelity which he planted, but dares not nourish.

#### Tobacco in Lunatic Asylums.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES BEATTLE is the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Middletown in Orange county, New York. On Sunday evening he preached a sermon criticising the State Lunacy Commissioners for prohibiting the use of tobacco by patients in lunatic asylums.

Referring to the order of the Commissioners on this subject, the reverend gentleman said: "Who would deprive those old men of their pipes at the State Hospital, who have been addicted to their use all their lives? It is wrong to cut them off. and it is strange that such an order should have been issued by a Lunacy Commission."

This was all well enough. The question sone in regard to which intelligent and reasonable men may well differ, and the Rev. Mr. BEATTIE has a perfect right to express his own opinion. He did not confine himself, however, to temperate criticism, for he declared that it seemed as though "members of the State Lunacy Commission were more fit for inmates of the State Hospital than many who were there."

Is not this rather strong language to use n regard to public officers who have done nothing worse than to forbid the use in hospitals of a stimulant which scores and hundreds of ministers throughout the land continually condemn?

It involves precisely the same sort of argument as would be found in a declaration on the part of the State Lunacy Commission that it would seem as though the occupant of the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church in Maliletown was more fit to be an second street where "S. F. B. Morse lived immate of the State Hospital than many who were there already.

This sort of sermonizing may be clerical, but it certainly is not Christian.

A few days ago a Chicago paper spoke dightingly of the services rendered by New York in the War of Independence. After saying that the British held New York during the Revolution, it spoke at great length of the city as false to the American cause throughout, as a nest of Tories, as the centre of conspiraties against Washington, and as the place from which the enemies of liberty took flight when where the City Hotel stood, one at the cor- independence had been won. The Chicago

Yesterday was Evacuation Day, and it is a fitting time for our citizens to recall the authentic record of the services of New York in the American Revolution. Thousands of New Yorkers served in the Continental army; important battles, in which our brave patriots participated, were fought and won from the city; New Yorkers of distinction were among the officers under Washington; and when Bungorns surrendered at Saratoga he was confronted by New York soldiers. Long efore the Declaration of Independence the Sons of Liberty" were here organized; a great assemblage of citizens had announced their resolution to resist oppression; a vigilance committee had been formed for practical service, and had rendered it. From that time until the city became the seat of the new Govrament, and until GEORGE WASHINGTON Was here inaugurated as the first President of the nited States, New York rendered services to the American cause that can be slighted only by ignorance.

The city could not resist the royal forces that descended upon it after the battle of Long island, nor could it expel the British army of occupation until British power was beaten elsewhere; but that is not to be put to the discredit of a city whose patriots were waging war upon other fields.

Evacuation Day must ever remain a day of glarious Revolutionary memories for the city of New York.

We do not believe that as many people are injured by eating caudy as by drinking whiskey, but it is certain that doctors have often to give warning against the candy habit as well as the liquor habit. A New York confectioner who enjoys fame and fortune as a candy maker has started a new crusado against intoxicating beverages, by which the health is impaired and for which much money is squandered. We join him in warning people against everindulgence in these beverages. How baneful also are the results of the excessive use of candy, whether it be coriaceous or discerntible. It plays havor with the stomach, debilitates the nervous system, and often breaks the health; the mind languishes under t, time is wasted upon it, and money is frittered away for the sake of it. Look at the young women of Vassar College; interrogate the medical faculty; catechise the dentist; ask the school teacher. It may be toothsome and tempting, yet no one can devour it without risk. We cannot believe that the confectioner will be led by his own interests to overlook these positive truths.

A member of the House of Commons has for the second time put a question to the Goverament, whether it will cooperate with the American Government in the removal from the Atlantic of those derelicts which menace the safety of navigation. To this question, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Mux-DELLA, made reply that he would institute an inquiry as to what the American Government was doing in the matter; and the Secretary to the Admiralty made reply that he was not aware of the existence of any dangerous derelicts in the Atlantic. We are sure that both of these British officials will be interested in the American report upon the operations of the corvette Kearsarge and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius against some of the Atlantic derelicts which nave been located by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, many of which were dangerously near the route taken by steamships running between British and American ports, and outside the maritime jurisdiction of the United States. Both the Kearearge and the Vesuvius have done good truth; but he contends that by pointing out service in ridding the Atlantic of the buths of

ships that were wrecked in the West Indian hurricane of August last, and in thus making navigation safer for the vessels of all mari

It seems to us that the British Admiralty rould do no more than its duty by cooperating with our Navy Department in this important work, and by assigning to that duty a naval vessel not inferior to the Kearsarge or the

The President of the United States is a powerful functionary; and yet it is a solemn fact that his powers are limited by the Constitutton, and that their exercise is regulated by the law under the authority of Congress.

Upon a committee which has been formed here to aid needy people to earn a living, there are Protestants and Roman Catholies and Jows, besides persons who, for all we know de not belong to any of these faiths. Ministers, priests, and rabble have agreed to co operate in a useful work. The committee will not make as much noise as was made by the Chicago Parliament of All Religious; but it may be of more service than was that very

The New York Chamber of Commerce the New York Jewelers' Association, and other business bodies that give annual dinners to which particular guests are invited and at which speeches are made by persons other than the members, would perhaps do well to warn all speechmakers against delivering partisan tirades that may be offensive to some of the

The Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, ex-Minister of the United States to Germany. ought to start a newscaper. Upon the subject of newspapers he entertains opinions, as he Informed the Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday. His newspaper might circulate largely. and perhaps even be influential, notwithstanding his peculiar opinions.

### AFTER THE INCOME TAX.

What the Next Very Natural and Interesting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.-Strange ideas in political economy and practical statesmanship are operating in Chairman Wilson's Committee on Ways and Means. The drift of purpose is to strike capital and the profits of most kinds of business, while certain kinds, notably stimulants, will be let oft lightly. How to raise revenue equitably in laying these taxes is left out of the question, as it is also, so far as can be ascertained, in framing the tariff bill. It is said among other things that when different scales or schedules for the tariff bill have been computed as to the amount of revenue that can be raised under them, then the income tax will be adjusted so as to make up the gross sum that will be needed.

The proposition of those who favor it is to begin taxing incomes at or near the \$5,000 notch, and keep on taxing until the last dol-lar any man has is reached. This, it is argued, would fairly satisfy Socialists, Communists and every kind of element of that general sort, who would at once feel that the discrimination made the law worthy of their support. If this tax should mally be regarded with serious favor, another class of persons will step to the front and demand attention with every right of being gratified. They hold that the law should not only exempt all people with incomes under \$5,000 or some similar sum. but should give to them directly a certain percentage of the money collected from all comes above \$5,000. This, they say, would be a practical way to "even up" the income question between those who have none or little, and

those who have large incomes. There is a deep design in the whole business, a new departure by certain statesmen who have their own motives. How far it can be carried out in Congress is a question.

STATE AID FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, Cardinal Gibbons Issues a Citcular on the Fairness of Such a Plan.

BALTIMORY, Nov. 25 .- By direction of Cardinal Gibbons printed circulars bearing on the local school question are now being distributed among Protestants here as well as Catholics. The idea is to agitate the question before the assembling of the Legislature, in January, when the State will be asked to give the parochial schools a share of the school fund that is biennially distributed. The circular begins by declaring that Catholics are not opposed to public schools so far as they impart a good secular education, but that this education to be complete must rest on religion, as

the basis of all practical morality. "The system of education in England, Ireland, and in the Canadas," the circular goes on to say. " combines State and denominational schools, supported by the public purse. The only difference is that in Europe the patrons of the denominational schools are required to build schoolhouses at their own expense. The denominational schools have the privilege of selecting their own teachers, who are to undergo an examination and to receive a certificate from the superintendent of public instruction that they are competent. Both systems work barmoniously and give satisfaction

Protestant authority is then cited to show

tems work barmoniously and give satisfaction to all parties.

Frotestant authority is then cited to show the lenebits to be derived from teaching religion in the public schools. President Hist of Harvard teling named among others. The circular clu-es as toll-ws:

"Since it is considered by all that religion is an essential viement of civilization and the bulwark of civil government, we consider that the State in its educational system should have regard for the right of parents and accord to them the religious freedom guaranteed by the constitution. As the law now stands, parents who prefer parochial schools at places of scheation for their children are depicted of the benefit of their taxes as far as educating their own offspring is helped by them. They are also led from metives of charity to educate the poor of their denomination; this three-fold tax is very onerous.

"Furthermore, the system of education which the state adores presents to our minds a grievance very much to be deplored the absence of religion in the ruthic schools, it is a fact worthy of consideration that the denominational system of education is established in fingland, austria. Frussia, and the German States, and is acknowledged by them to be preferable to any other system.

We wishly to be understood that it is not our purpose to interiore with the public schools—we only desire such a modification of the present common school system, as that the conscience of parents be respected, and that the blate sees that even-handred justice he done to all citizens that none be taxed without deriving thereform a corresponding tenefit, and thus builde blessings may be commensurate with public surdens.

We are persuaded that the above modification, by extending the school system to all schools under the auspices of the various religious denominations, and thus increasing the number of public school area than the public surdens.

We are persuaded that the above modification has conditing the school under the surface and reader more popular and useful th

From the Man dary Sepulation.
Wherever you find Tax day you are postly and to find the Stars and Stripes Spating overhead

Hapricas. Physician (severely)-I have no hasitation in saying sir, that your wife's necrous lits are occasioned by your slaying out so late every night.
Withorby-figual heavens doctor, I didn't know she
was fullering from an incurable disease. MRS. JAMES B. ROOSEFELT'S WILL. Like All Aster Wills, It Gives Absolutely to

Poughenersie, Nov. 25,-Application has seen made to Surrogate Dorland for the probate of the will of Mrs. Helen Roosevelt, wife of James Roosevelt Roosevelt, who died at Heathfield, Ascot. England, on the 12th Inst. The petition is made by George L. Rives and Samuel S. Howland, two of the executors, through Oiln, Rives & Montgomery, their counsel. Citations have been issued and the proofs will be presented on Jan. 8. The application is made in this county, as the legal residence of the Roosevelts has been for several years at Hyde Park. The principal provisions of the will are those which relate to the disposition of the Astor millions in the second and

third clauses as follows: "Whereas, I am empowered by a certain deed of trust executed by my father, William Astor, of the first part, the United States Trust Company of the second part, and myself of the third part dated Nov. 14, 1878, to dispose of certain property therein specified to and among my issue surviving me and my sister. Charlotte Augusta, and her issue, and my sis ter, Caroline Schermerhorn, and her issue, and my brother, John Jacob Astor, and his issue.

ter, Caroline Schermerhorn, and her issue, and my brother. John Jacob Astor, and his issue. In such property, and upon such trusts and in such estates as I shall direct and appoint by my last wil and testament, and

"Whereas, By a further deed of trust executed by my said father and bearing date the 5th day of June, 1889, certain other property was conveyed to said United States Trust. Company subject to the same power of appointment. Now, therefore, in exercise of said power, I hereby appoint and direct that the said trust estate and all the property in said deeds specified be delivered to and held by my executors in trust, to invest the same and collect the income thereof, and to divide my said estate into as many parts as I shall leave children, and apply the income of said parts to the support, education, and maintenance of each of my sons during minority, and to pay the same over to them on their arrival at the age of twenty-one years. As to the parts set spart for the benefit of my daughter, I direct that my executors apply the income thereof to her use during her life."

The third clause of the will empowers the daughter to dispose of her funds by a last will and testament, one-fourth thereof to any person or corporation she may desire and there shouths to her issue, brothers and sixters, and their issue, or any one or more of them to the exclusion of the rest. All the residers and their issue, or any one or more of them to the exclusion of the rest. All the residence of the estate is given to James Rosevelt Roosevelt absolutely.

The other provisions of the will were made to meet contingencies which might occur before the death of the testatrix, but which have not. It appoints James R. Roosevelt, Namuel S. Howland, and Geovge I. Rives to be the executors, and gives them power to dispose of real estate. The instrument was executed on April 15, 1801, in the presence of Neoban H. Olin, Julian H. Kean, and Luis James Phelps.

Mrs. Roosevelt leaves only two children, James R. Jr., a minor, over 14 years of a

HAS NO ACCOUNTS OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. Terry Has Collected Half a Million in the Bridge in His Own Fashion.

The Commissioners of Accounts examined resterday at their office Thomas H. Terry, the real estate agent who collects the reptals for the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge. During the ten years he has collected the rents Mr. Terry has kept no regular account of the money which he has collected or raid over He testified that he has no books; that he deposited the money due the bridge in bank to his individual account and drew against the deposit when he desired to make a rayment to the trustees. He admitted that he frequently allowed collections to run behind for several months and acknowledged that he now owes the trustees rents due as long ago as May last.

Mr. Terry said that the annual rentals due the bridge amount to nearly \$86,000. could not give the exact amount because he kept no books. He was able to say, however hat there is now due the trustees for rents nearly \$24,0.00. Of this he has collected \$17,000 or \$18,000, which he expects to turn over to Treasurer (lark next week.

The rent collector did not wish to be examined yesterday, and asked for a postponement until next Wednesiay. When this request was refused he objected to the presence of reporters.

was refused he objected to the presence of reporters.

Mr. Terry testified that he is 33 years old and had a written agreement with fresident hing-lev to collect the rent. This agreement has since been continued by verbal agreement with succeeding Presidents of the Bridge Trustees. At first Mr. Terry received 3 not cent, commission, but at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees he was notified that his commission was to be reduced to 25 per cent. Mr. Terry announced that he had given a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and that its penal sum is \$20,00.

When was it given? "asked Commissioner Wahle.

Wahle.
"The three or four years ago."
"For any length of time."

"The second of the collected and accounted for money and the second of the public money."

"It don't know."

"Who are your sureties?"

"H. It. Cromwell and G. A. Turner."

Further examination revealed the fact that Mr. Cromwell resides in Staten Island and Mr. Turner in Yonkers. Mr. Terry said he could not remember the conditions of the bond. The only account of the collection and payment had been completed on it. In this way the witness asknowledged that he had collected and accounted for more than half a million dollars of public money. He acknowledged that if he were to die there would be no record to show the financial relation of the tenants to the trustees.

Asked why he put the money collected to his own account in bank, and did not turn it over when collected, Mr. Terry said that he did not know.

"If you were asked to pay next Monday all moneys due the trustees from you, could you do it?" asked Commissioner Wahle.

"Yes," replied Mr. Terry, "I could."

He agreed to furnish a statement of the exact condition of bridge rents on Monday morning.

Mr. Terry's place of business is 50 Liberty

morning.
Mr. Terry's place of business is 50 Liberty Mr. terry's place of business is on Liberty street.

The examination of Mr. Terry was the result of the discovery by the Commissioners of Arcounts of the fact that an item of \$175 Accounts of the fact that an item of \$175 Accounts of the bridge trustees. Inquiry of Mr. Terry revealed the fact that he kept no books, and could not tell whether the \$175 had ever been accounted for.

Secretor: Lamont at Watervilet Arsenal. TROY, Nov. 25 .- Secretary of War Daniel S Lamont and Gen. Fingler, Chief of Ordnance at Washington, arrived at Watervilet Arsenal, West Troy, at noon to-day. A salute of seventeen grans was fired on their arrival. The Sec-retary and tien, Flagier were entertained at the residence of the commandant, Major Isaac Arnold and in the afternoon the gun factory was inspected. Secretary Lamont will leave the arsenal at 5 o'clock. Gen. Flagier will re-main until Monday as the guest of Major Ar-nold.

# Proc. he Philadelphia Eventua Telegraph.

done to all otterens that more be taked without and the better of a corresponding bonefit, and this interference are responding bonefit, raie with nubble burdens.

"We are jersuaded that the above modification, by extending the school wratem to all schools under the auspices of the period religious denominations, and thus increasing it the number of public schools and thus increasing it the number of public schools and the proposed in Balifmore alone. Would rather strongthen and render more popular and useful the common school system than in any wise impair or hort it."

The circular has caused talk throughout the state and aroused much autagonism to the proposed scheme. Efforts have been made heratofore to secure a share of the public schools money for Catholic schools but they were generally abandoned before the issue was fairly raised.

Culiom Memorial Hall at West Poin.

West Point, Nov. 25.—The plans for the construction of the proposed Culiom Memorial Hall have been placed in the hands of Meltim.

Mead & White of New York. Pressurations for its construction will begin in January. The site selected for the building is immediately morth of the Dade monument and overlooking. Fort Clinton. The rocation was selected by Col. Ernst, Profix Michie Bass, and Micross, and the architects. The West Foint trussees will receive the full amount of the bequest. Y250,000, isses the imbediance tax, 2000, it was at first reported, that there was not enough money left to carry out the various beganes that a first reported that there was not enough money left to carry out the various beganes that the selection of the proported that the various beganes that the selection of the proported that there was not enough money left to carry out the various beganes that the selection of the proported that the various beganes that the selection of the public of the public

A Love Passage. From H vening, King & Ch.'s Hould's

The Foreground-I declare, I begin to feel that Pm grow up out. It a really huppeness? the thekapround-Yea, deal, it must be sepecially so for one with has been puting so long.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Three debutants tens started the season yesterday afternoon, and were well attended, although the crowds coming and going were not so great as they would have been if the Horse Show had not brought the members of the gay world together last week and given them time enough for the interchange of greetings and welcomes and the careful study of what are called by shop women "winter styles,"

At Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner's, Miss Livingston, the piece of the hostess, and at Mra John Clarkson Jay's, the daughter of the house, Miss Edith Jay, received their social diplomas, and were formally deciared eligible for the giddy whirl of society and admitted to all its privileges and enjoyments. As very many of the ladies present were members of the Society of Colonial Dames and had just returned from the ceremonies at the City Hall attending the unveiling of the Nathan Hale statue, there was a notable display of badges and a flutter of patriotic enthusiasm in the accounts given of the parade display.

At Mrs. James G. King's Miss Elizabeth King. a granddaughter of the hostess and daughter of Mrs. John Alson King, who is one of the beautiful Quaker family of Tompkins, which counts Mrs. David Lydig among its members, was the debutante of the occasion.

The first production of grand opera at the Metropolitan will be the event of to-morrow evening, when the new house will have the ornaments of youth and beauty added to its handsome decorations. Small dinners for the favored few who can be accommodated in subscribers' boxes will precede the performance. and gay suppers at Delmonico's will follow it. The reopening of the Opera House, after an interval of two years, and the return of a company able to produce the best works of German and Italian masters in a manner satisfactory to a cultivated musical taste, is an important event in a large community. It raises our city artistically to a level with the great European capitals, and means the highest possible gratification to a large number who make music their profession and pursuit, and who have no interest whatever in the flutter of beauty and fashion along the line of the first and grand tier boxes. As a matter of course, society will be out in force on Monday night, and all other excitements will pale before the entrancing numbers of "Faust." Thanksgiving Day, with its turkeys, pump

an average with artistic musical enjoyments ater in the week, and those who are not expected at country parties may find the Puritan hristmas a trifle duit. A run with the hounds and a hunt breakfast at Meadowbrook, if Jack Frost is considerate enough not to spoil the sport he has permitted to go on for the last two months, will make the day pleasant on Long Island. At Tuxedo there will be pigeon shooting and a jolly crowd to enjoy the unequalled comforts of the club house and the beauties of the dying autumn. A great football match will be played, as usual on legal holidays, at which bruises and broken bones will do for the contestants what pneumonia and bronchitis will have in reserve for the spectators. Even a few departures for a world where football is unknown may be on the programme for all concerned.

On Friday the procession of afternoon teas will recommence with a reception by Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield for Miss Julia Delaffeld, and on Saturday, the 2d, Mrs. William D. Sioane's beautiful home will be thrown open for the entertainment of all who have a place in her visiting book.

A week from to-morrow the first of the dancing classes will meet at Sherry's. Mrs. Newbold Morris. Mrs. John A. King, and Mrs. Hampden Robb are among the patronesses of this organization, which, however, is not to be confused with the Monday evening dances the first of which, on Monday, Dec. 11, will fill Sherry's white and gold ballroom with the smartest of the smart set. Mr. Harry Cannon has promised to lead the cotilion for this which precedes the first Patriarchs'.

Sandwiched in between these two large halls will come a second meeting of the Tuesday evening dancing class, which, as it has such names as Mrs. John L. Gardiner, Mrs. Frederick De Peyster Mrs. William Rhinelander, and Mrs Frederick Gallatin among its patronesses, might very well be called the Colonial Dancing Class to distinguish it from the Tuesday evening dances, the first of which is announced for Dec. 10, and for which all the charming young women who are responsible for these subscription affairs, claim the very highest de-

gree of gayety and exclusiveness. In addition to these functions there are the this year at Sherry's, at which Mrs. Charles A Post and Mrs. Frederick R. Jones are to receive the guests, a dance at Mrs. McK. Twombly's on the 7th, a dinner dance at Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's on the 20th, and another in Mrs Frederick Gallatin's white and gold ballroom on the 28th. This, at a rough calculation, makes seven large dances already announced for the month of December, without counting the Mon-day and Friday dancing classes which recur once in every week. There is therefore no reason to fear that the debutantes who are longing to have their feet keeping time with the whirl of excitement that has been turning their heads for several weeks past will not have all they desire and deserve before Christmastide, or that elderly cotillon leaders will not find their somewhat rusty joints thoroughly well lubricated by the emollient of incessant use by the time that Lander cries halt for the holidays That king of pieasure craft, the steam racht Valiant, moved majestically over the blue

waters of the bay on Thursday afternoon, bound for Eastern climes, tropical airs, and summer seas, with nothing but pleasure and enjoyment before it for ten long months to come. The little party of Mr. Vanderbilt's friends and guests looked but a handful of humanity on the deck of the great shipwhich could easily accommodate several score of passengers and a rather mournful little party at that. Mrs. Vanderbilt was deeldedly sad, as she was leaving her elder son at school in this country, and, although she looked more than usually handsome, she seemed quite ready to add her contribution to the tears and regrets which her sisters and friends lavished profusely upon her in their farewells. Mr. Frederick Beach and Mr. O. H. P. Belmont were preternaturally and un-naturally grave, and looked as if they might begoing to fight the South Sea Islanders of to cross lances for the privilege of planting Queen Liliuokalani firmly on her throne. Mr. Winfield Scott Hoyt, who was among the leavetakers on the shore, had perhaps the best reason for a sigh of regret over the pleasures that he had known in the past, and the ugly turn of adverse fortune in the shape of family affairs which makes his presence at home absolutely necessary. However, the occasion could hardly be called a mournful one, in spite of the drops that fell from beauty's eyes, as never did ship cast off from her moorings

with a more certain prospect of good luck.
Private letters from Miss Addle Grant, addressed to her large circle of friends in this city, announce her marriage to the Earl of Essex, to take place on Thursday, Dec. 14. from Mrs. Grant's residence in Great Cumberland place. The title of Counters is easily the most taking and picturesque in the British peerage, and nature could hardly have made a woman better fitted to adorn it than the one whom Lord Essex has chosen for his bride.

The hunting season has begun in England. and the first meet of the Quorn was quite a jubilee procession, windows in the neighborhood being greatly in demand to see it. Count Eliot Zborowski, who was never known to stick at anything in this country, found himself in rather an awkward predicament in the hunting field the other day. He and his steed got fastened hard and tight in a quagmira. and it took a team of horses and eight able sodied men to get them out of it. Other huntsmen took croppers and one or two broken poses avmpathized with Count Zborowski in his mis-

ortune, although he suffered no injury.
The annual dance and doll show for the ben-fit of the Virginia Memorial and the Jewell Day nurseries will be given at Sherry's rooms next Saturday afternoon and evening, under the management of Mrs. Bichard Irvin and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.